



LundaEko II

**Lund municipality's programme
for ecologically sustainable
development 2014-2020**

Table of contents

Introduction.....	1
Instructions for reading LundaEko II.....	2
Sustainable development	2
Implementation	3
Dialogue and communication	3
Monitoring and evaluation.....	3
Validity and revision.....	4
Economic consequences and priorities	4
Basic principles for LundaEko II.....	5
Prioritized areas	6
Increase engagement.....	6
Sustainable consumption	7
Reduction of chemical loads.....	9
Climate change mitigation	11
Climate adaptation	13
Sustainable urban development	14
Biological diversity and eco-system services	16
Clean water and air	18

Introduction

The municipality of Lund has ambitious goals for achieving an improved environment and sustainable development. One example is the goal to cut green-house gas emissions in the municipality by half by 2020, in comparison with 1990s' levels. Achieving this requires determination, knowledge and the courage to make the right decision.

Lund's programme for ecologically sustainable development 2014-2020 (LundaEko II) encompasses the whole of Lund municipality as a geographical area. LundaEko II indicates the priorities regarding the environment, both for the geographical area of Lund municipality and for the municipal organization. LundaEko II focuses on the ecological dimension of the concept of sustainable development, but also takes social and economic aspects into consideration.

LundaEko II is one of the most important regulatory documents for Lund's politicians and for the local government in their work with sustainable development.

LundaEko II is based on Sweden's national environmental quality goals. Based on these goals, Lund municipality has formulated eight prioritized areas:

- Increase engagement
- Sustainable consumption
- Reduced chemical loads
- Climate change mitigation
- Adaptation to climate change
- Sustainable urban development
- Biological diversity and eco-system services
- Clean water and air

LundaEko II is a replacement for previous environmental programmes and is a continuation of LundaEko I (Lund's programme for ecologically sustainable development 2006-2012), which in turn was a continuation of Lund's first Agenda 21 document from 1997 and Lund's environmental programme from 1990.

Many elected officials and local government employees in Lund municipality have participated in the process of producing proposals for LundaEko II. Revision commenced with an environmental evaluation, after which a broad political reference group targeted the areas Lund should work with. This has been summarized in the basic principles of LundaEko II. Government employees from municipal departments and companies in Lund then produced proposals for goals, sub-goals and indicators.

Instructions for reading LundaEko II

Basic principles

The basic principles of LundaEko II form the foundation for Lund municipality's work with ecologically sustainable development. These principles are aimed at Lund municipality as an organization and at everyone living and working in the municipality.

Prioritized areas

LundaEko II has eight prioritized areas. Each contains an introductory text, goals and sub-goals.

Goals and sub-goals

Each prioritized area contains a *goal*, which is comprehensive and applies to the municipality as an organization as well as everyone living and working in the municipality.

Each prioritized area contains *sub-goals*, which are derived from the comprehensive goal. The municipal committees and boards that are responsible for achieving these sub-goals are identified.

The committee or board which is primarily responsible is denoted in bold and the remaining identified committees and boards share responsibility for achieving the sub-goal.

One goal (4) and four sub-goals (2.5, 4.1, 6.4 and 6.5) were previously adopted by the City Council, but are included in LundaEko II for completeness.

Sustainable development

The concept of sustainable development includes three dimensions - the ecological, the social and the economic - and is based upon the Brundtland Commission's definition from 1987: "*Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*"

There are different ways of interpreting sustainable development and how the three dimensions relate to each other. One interpretation is that the economic, social and ecological dimensions are equal and largely independent of each other. Another interpretation is that the ecological dimension constitutes the foundation for the other two.

The ecological dimension includes, among other things, clean water, a stable climate, productive arable land and forests, fish in the sea, and functions as life-sustaining for humanity. Various global studies show that these life-sustaining functions are threatened in an alarming way.

LundaEko II focuses on the ecological dimension of sustainable development, while the work to produce goals and sub-goals has also taken social and economic aspects into account.

Implementation

The committees and boards within the municipal organization have responsibility for implementing LundaEko II. They should take LundaEko II's goal and sub-goals into consideration in their respective operational plans. In this way the costs of achieving the goals in LundaEko II are linked to the municipality's internal strategy, planning and monitoring process (Fig. 2). The municipal departments' and companies' environmental management system is a tool for working with measures to achieve the goal and sub-goals of LundaEko II.

In addition to the annual internal strategy, planning and monitoring processes, an important part of the implementation of LundaEko II is included in the municipal departments' action plans, with measures such as energy planning, waste planning, green structure and nature conservation programme, and the water board's action programme.

There are areas where action plans and measures are lacking and where cooperation between committees and boards is required. In such cases, one of the sub-goals of LundaEko II is to develop these plans and measures and facilitate cooperation.

Examples of this include the climate adaptation plan, action plans for municipally-owned properties regarding damp and mold and plans for reducing preschools' and schools' exposure to hazardous substances.

Dialogue and communication

For LundaEko II to be successful, dialogue within and between municipal departments and companies, and with external actors and local residents is needed. This dialogue is the responsibility of the municipality and it aims to provide both knowledge and motivation. A communication plan for LundaEko II is to be produced by the municipal Executive Committee and will be used for this purpose.

Monitoring and evaluation

LundaEko II will be monitored by the municipal Executive Committee, which has overall responsibility for the programme. The municipal Executive Committee is responsible for coordinating LundaEko II's follow-up with other environmental monitoring in the municipality through reporting the indicators in the Appendix to LundaEko II, monitoring regulatory and response documents and through the annual analyses of the council committees. The indicators are reported annually in January to the municipal Executive Committee by the committees and boards. During the programme period, the indicators will be updated when necessary.

Twice during the programme period, in 2015 and 2018, the Executive Committee will submit an evaluation of goals and sub-goals to the City Council and an evaluation of how far the committees and boards have come with implementing the measures in the plans of action.

The City Council will make a decision about the development of LundaEko II and a potential need for further measures or changes. In 2020 an external review of the programme will be conducted.

Validity and revision

LundaEko II will be in operation until the end of 2020. In 2016 the municipal Executive Committee will revise the sub-goals. Changes will be approved by the City Council. The sub-goals can be revised when needed during the approved period of validity. All revisions must be approved by the City Council.

Economic consequences and priorities

Creating a sustainable society entails costs, regardless of the means that are chosen. Research and experience show that preventive, pro-active efforts are the least costly, not only monetarily but also ecologically and socially.

Social-economic calculations for environmental damage have been made in many different contexts. One of the most well-known is the Stern Report from 2006. According to this report, the cost of limiting the green-house effect by 2050 would be equivalent to one percent of the world's GDP, if we reduce carbon dioxide emission in time. If climate changes are not stopped and if the median temperature rises by 5 degrees by 2100, the costs of the consequences would be as high as 20 percent of the world's GDP.

In 2011 the County Board of Skåne calculated the costs of carbon dioxide emissions from transport in Skåne, which in 2011 were 3.6 billion SEK. According to a calculation carried out by the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate in 2012, the annual social costs of broken bones as a consequence of cadmium in arable land and in food are 4.2 billion SEK. Working with foresight and pro-actively for sustainable development is therefore economically advantageous and makes Lund an attractive municipality to live and work in.

Basic principles for LundaEko II

LundaEko II is based on Lund municipal's Vision 2025, which includes the UN Brundtland Commission's definition of sustainable development (1987):

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

LundaEko II has the following basic principles:

Everyone living and working in the municipality of Lund should be given opportunities to contribute to:

- leaving to the next generation a society in which the major environmental problems are solved
- achieving the Swedish environmental quality goals
- closing the life-cycle loop
- ensuring that development outside the borders of the municipality and of Sweden becomes sustainable
- conducting dialogues and collaborations around issues of sustainability

All the committees and boards in the municipality of Lund shall:

- take the environment into consideration in all decisions
- constantly develop and improve environmental efforts through their system of management
- work to create good quality of life, with access to green areas
- serve as examples of sustainable urban development, energy renewal, nature conservation, resource management, reduction of harmful substances and materials as well as the provision of an environmentally-adapted transport system
- be responsible within their respective areas for implementing, monitoring and communicating LundaEko to everyone living and working in the municipality
- make knowledge available so that everyone living and working in the municipality can choose sustainable alternatives

Prioritized areas

Increase engagement

To achieve the goals of LundaEko II, everyone living and working in the municipality needs to become actively involved in efforts to achieve sustainable development. To this end, the municipality is dispersing information and knowledge, engaging in dialogues and collaboration and in questions of attitude and behaviour. Children and young people are reached via Naturskolan (Nature School) and the Youth Forum for Agenda 21 (UFO) and through pre- schools' and schools' daily work with sustainability. Information sent in the mail, exhibitions and events concerning sustainable development are some of the regular methods used to reach Lund residents.

Changes in behaviour leading to sustainable development take time and require continuity and determination. Efforts to engage politicians, public officials and residents in making sustainable choices need to be intensified.

Goal

- 1. To motivate everyone living and working in the municipality of Lund to actively engage themselves in sustainable development.**

Sub-goal	Responsibility
1.1 Lund municipality shall make knowledge, information, tools and good examples available to make it easy to choose sustainable alternatives.	All municipal committees and boards
1.2 Lund municipality shall increase and develop cooperation and dialogue around sustainable development within its own organization as well as with companies, Lund University, organizations and citizens.	All municipal committees and boards
1.3 By 2020, Lund's rating for residents' satisfaction with the municipality's environmental efforts should be at least 75 in Statistics Sweden's (SCB) national survey. In 2011, Lund's rating for environmental efforts was 61 in Statistics Sweden's (SCB) national survey.	All municipal committees and boards
1.4 The proportion of preschools and comprehensive schools with awards for teaching sustainable development shall increase to 70 percent by 2016 and to 100 percent by 2020. In 2013, the proportion was 51 percent.	Children and School Committee Lund City, Children and School Committee Lund East

Sustainable consumption

Sustainable consumption involves being aware of and caring about the consequences that the consumption of goods or services have on the environment, the economy and social conditions, both locally and globally.

A large part of the goods we consume in Sweden is detrimental to the environment in the countries where they are produced and where the raw materials are extracted. Consumption in Lund leaves a global footprint – for example, half of the emissions of greenhouse gases from an average Lund resident comes from consumption. Reducing consumption, placing environmental demands on purchases and choosing environmentally certified alternatives are some of the ways of lessening the negative environmental impact of consumption. The municipality's public procurement of organic food is an example of an area where Lund has been the best in Sweden for several years.

In addition to environmental demands, the municipality can also require social and ethical considerations in its public procurement and thereby contribute to better social and economic preconditions for those who make the products we buy. When the municipality chooses fair trade products - for instance, coffee and tea - we also contribute to better preconditions for the producer. Lund is a certified Fairtrade City, which means that the municipality, together with the voluntary sector and local businesses, works towards a more sustainable consumption.

One way to reduce negative impacts on the environment from consumption is to reduce the amount of waste. By preventing the generation of waste, for example, by more recycling, choosing products that last longer and can be repaired and choosing products with less packaging, the total environmental impact of consumption decreases. Cutting down on food waste is an important area where the municipality, through its municipal kitchen and efforts in schools, can play a significant role.

We need to intensify our efforts to achieve a sustainable consumption. One instrument in this is a greater use of a lifecycle perspective – that is, to pay due regard to the total environmental impact during the lifecycle of a product, from its raw material extraction to its disposal.

Goal

- 2. Everyone who lives and works in Lund municipality shall contribute to a more sustainable consumption.**

Sub-goal	Responsibility
2.1 In all public procurement of goods, products and services, Lund municipality shall place demands, the minimum according to the Eco-management Council's criteria, BASTA's criteria, TCO (Swedish Confederation of Public Employees) certification, Svanen, Bra Miljöval, EU Ecolable or similar.	All municipal committees and boards

<p>2.2 In all public procurement, Lund municipality shall demand that all goods, products and services contain as little as possible of substances hazardous to the environment and to human health.</p>	<p>All municipal committees and boards</p>
<p>2.3 In all Lund's municipal procurement where there is a risk of crimes against fundamental working conditions and human rights in the delivery chain, social and ethical demands shall be placed and monitored.</p>	<p>All municipal committees and boards</p>
<p>2.4 By 2016, at least 70 percent of the costs of food provision should be for organically-produced food. By 2020, it should be 100 percent.</p> <p>By 2016, 100 percent of the purchasing costs for dairy products, fruit, vegetables, beef (primarily free range beef), lamb (primarily free range lamb), coffee and tea apply to organically certified products and 100 percent of purchased fish shall be MSC certified. 70 percent of publicly purchased potatoes shall be organically grown.</p> <p>In 2013, 48.7 percent of all publicly purchased food in Lund was certified organic.</p>	<p>All municipal committees and boards</p>
<p>2.5 By 2016, 100 percent of all coffee, tea, bananas, cocoa, drinking chocolate for machines, footballs, white pepper and black pepper shall be Fair Trade certified.</p> <p>Public purchases of fair trade goods in 2013:</p> <p>Coffee 89% Tea 55% Bananas 52% Cocoa 64% Drinking chocolate for machines 55% Footballs 7% White pepper 79% Black pepper 60%</p>	<p>All municipal committees and boards</p>
<p>2.6 The total amount of household waste shall decrease by 2 percent per year from 2013 until 2020.</p> <p>In 2013 the total amount of household waste was 24,457 tons.</p>	<p>All municipal committees and boards</p>
<p>2.7 The proportion of sorted waste in household waste shall increase to 55 percent by 2016 and 65 percent by 2020.</p> <p>In 2013 the proportion of sorted waste was 48 percent.</p>	<p>The Waste Management Board, All municipal committees and boards</p>

Reduction of chemical loads

The production of chemicals is increasing heavily worldwide. In c. 50 years it has risen from under 10 million tons to over 400 million tons per year. In 2011 the turnover of harmful chemical products in Sweden was seven tons per person.

Substances harmful to the environment and to human health exist in virtually everything around us – in our food, clothes, furniture, building materials, electronic devices, hygiene products and toys. Many of these substances involve health risks. There is a great deal of uncertainty about what happens when these substances are mixed in our bodies and what their effects might be later on in life.

Since children’s bodies are not fully developed, they are particularly sensitive when exposed to environmentally harmful and unhealthy substances. Small children are also exposed to more chemicals. They investigate the world with their mouths and since they have thinner and more delicate skin they run greater risks of absorbing harmful chemicals that way. They also eat and drink more in relation to their weight and thereby ingest more of, for example, the residues of pesticides.

Through working with preschools and schools, with building construction, public procurement and purchasing, the municipality can implement measures for reducing exposure to substances harmful to the environment and human health. It is important that children are prioritized in this work.

Goal

3. Protect the health of Lund residents and the environment by minimizing exposure to substances that are harmful to health and to the environment.

Sub-goal	Responsibility
3.1 Lund municipality shall work to close the nutrient loop without the risk of increasing the levels of harmful substances in farm land.	Environmental Services Committee, Municipal Executive Committee, Planning and Building Committee, Technical Services Committee
3.2 Lund municipality shall increase knowledge of the content of substances harmful to human health and the environment existing in materials and goods.	Municipal Executive Committee, Environmental Services Committee
3.3 Sewage sludge from the sewage treatment plant shall not be spread on municipally-owned arable land and the municipality shall work towards preventing sewage sludge from spreading to arable land in the municipality.	Technical Services Committee, Municipal Executive Committee, Environmental Services Committee
3.4 Increase the proportion of organically cultivated farmland in Lund municipality.	Municipal Executive Committee, Technical Services Committee

<p>3.5 All preschools and schools in Lund municipality shall, latest by 2015, have inventoried the content in products and materials of substances harmful to human health and to the environment. An action plan based on this inventory shall be produced in 2016.</p>	<p>Children and School Committee Lund City, Children and School Committee Lund East, Education Committee, Service Committee, Environmental Services Committee</p>
--	---

Climate change mitigation

According to the UN framework convention on climate change, the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere shall be stabilized on a level that entails that human impact on the climate system does not lead to negative consequences for people, society, nature and the environment. This goal is to be attained in such a way and at such a pace that biological diversity is preserved, food production is secured, and other goals for sustainable development are not jeopardized.

Lund municipality is working to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and has high ambitions to achieve this, which is evident in the municipal climate goal. The climate goals encompass emissions from traffic and the energy sector among others.

Lund has been working to decrease emissions for a long time; for example, within the framework of the programme, Strategy for a Sustainable Transport System in Lund municipality (LundaMaTs), which has been successful and is well known even outside the municipality. Major efforts have been made to replace fossil natural gas and oil in the production of district heating. Both residents and public officials can turn to Lund's energy advisor and energy strategist for advice on how to cut energy use and emissions.

About half of the emissions of greenhouse gases come from our consumption of goods and services. Therefore, in addition to decreasing emissions from, for example, traffic and the energy sector, which are monitored within the framework of Lund's climate goal, we also need to reduce our negative impact on the climate from consumption. The effects on climate from consumption are more difficult to monitor than, for instance, pollution from traffic, but developments in this area are ongoing and Lund municipality should keep itself up-to-date on this matter.

Goal

- 4. Emissions of greenhouse gases in Lund municipality shall decrease by at least 50 percent by 2020, in comparison with 1990 levels, and be almost zero by 2050.**

In 2011 carbon dioxide emissions had decreased by 4.5 percent in comparison with 1990 levels.

Sub-goal	Responsibility
4.1 The municipal organization shall be free from fossil fuels by 2020 at the latest.	All municipal committees and boards
4.2 Primary energy use per square meter in Lund's municipal premises and dwellings shall decrease by 2020 in comparison with 2013 levels.	Municipal Services Committee, Lund's Municipal Real Estate AB
4.3 The local production of electricity, heating and fuels from renewable sources shall increase by 1 TWh by 2020, compared with 2013 values.	Kraftingen Energi AB, Municipal Services Committee, Lund's Municipal Real Estate AB, Municipal Executive Committee

<p>In 2013 the local production of electricity, heating and fuels in the municipality of Lund was 672 GWH.</p>	
<p>4.4 By 2016 the production of biogas shall increase to 80 GWh per year, of which 50 GWh/per year shall be generated by waste and residue products.</p> <p>In 2012 Lund municipality produced 9.4 GWH biogas</p>	<p>Municipal Executive Committee, Krafringen Energi AB, VA SYD, Sydskånes Waste Company</p>
<p>4.5 By 2016 at the latest, Lund municipality shall investigate whether the municipality has investments, directly or indirectly, in fossil fuel companies and in such cases, cease these investments by no later than 2020.</p>	<p>Municipal Executive Committee</p>

Climate adaptation

Even if we work to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, the climate is already changing and will continue to do so for a long time. The climate scenarios produced by Rossby Centre at SMHI (Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute) point to an increase of annual average temperatures in Skåne by up to five degrees. The annual average precipitation is expected to increase by c. 20 percent and the number of occasions of extreme precipitation is also expected to rise. These scenarios show that we will be experiencing drier summers, more frequent heat waves and increased precipitation during the autumn, winter and spring.

In 2007, a government enquiry on climate change and vulnerability showed that climate changes will affect people, nature and important functions in society.

Being prepared to deal with weather-related crisis situations such as floods and heat waves is vital. The municipality needs to work preventively within several areas, for instance, reducing the risk of damp and mold in buildings. Surface or drain-off water management and creating a good micro-climate in urban settings are other examples of important questions relating to climate adaptation.

Goal

- 5. Everyone living and working in the municipality of Lund shall contribute to a society that is well adapted to current and anticipated climate changes and to a society where negative consequences for people, society and the environment can be avoided.**

Sub-goal	Responsibility
5.1 Lund municipality shall develop a climate adaptation plan which handles the administration's overall climate adaptation.	All municipal committees and boards
5.2 Lund municipality shall develop a flood map for the municipality by 2015.	Planning and Building Committee, Municipal Executive Committee
5.3 By 2016 Lund municipality must have examined its own properties with respect to risks of damp and mold and developed an action plan to address deficiencies, problems and to prevent risks.	Service Committee

Sustainable urban development

Lund is an expansive municipality in a growing region and faces a comprehensive development of new activities and new settlements. This is particularly evident within the zone from central Lund, through the university and hospital area, the Idéon-Pålsjö district up to Brunnsög, including the research centres, Max IV and ESS. Creating sustainable urban and suburban areas that are attractive for the people who live and work in them means combining expansion with sustainable urban development. The work going on in the Brunnsög project is a good example of this and should stimulate ideas.

Sustainable urban development is a multi-faceted concept and is based upon the Brundtland Commissions' definition of sustainable development. Sustainable urban development is about planning, building, maintaining and finding new innovative solutions for densely-populated areas, while retaining life-sustaining functions. City planning is an important tool in this: planning focused on people creates environments that generate rich social lives, for instance, playgrounds, meeting places for people, places for exercise, urban cultivation and other activities. Parks and green areas in urban areas are vital contributions to eco-system services and recreation, cleaner air, retention of surface or drain-off water, better health and a more pleasant local climate.

One of Lund's strategies has been to retain a compact town with a vital town centre. This makes it easier for people to walk, cycle and use public transport, which decreases automobile traffic. For a long time Lund municipality has successfully supported a sustainable transport system within the framework of the programme, Strategy for a Sustainable Transport System in Lund Municipality (LundaMaTs).

The Master Plan is a guide for physical planning in Lund municipality. This plan (Master Plan 2010) contains the following statement:

“Planning shall contribute to an improvement of the environment as a whole. The ecological aspect has a special place as a framework and prerequisite for all other development.”

Goal

- 6. Lund municipality shall develop and maintain sustainable urban and suburban environments, with a focus on people by:**
 - **creating densely populated environments with a mix of functions that generate a vital social life**
 - **creating prerequisites for biological diversity and eco-system services in urban and other densely-populated environments**
 - **creating a transport system with an accessible and attractive network of walkways, cycle paths and public transport, with reduced space for automobiles**

- **creating preconditions for a sustainable energy system, sustainable use of resources and sustainable management of waste and recycling**
- **creating energy and resource-effective buildings, taking social aspects into consideration.**

Sub-goal	Responsibility
6.1 Lund municipality shall test new methods for cross-discipline cooperation, in regards to creating sustainable urban development.	Planning and Building Committee, Technical Services Committee, Municipal Executive Committee
6.2 By 2015, in several selected development areas, Lund municipality will lead advanced projects based on the goal of sustainable urban development.	Planning and Building Committee, Technical Services Committee, Municipal Executive Committee
6.3 By 2015, Lund municipality will encourage building entrepreneurs to participate in discussions and projects testing new solutions, based on the goal of sustainable urban development. The solutions should have different approaches and test different aspects of construction.	Planning and Building Committee, Technical Services Committee, Municipal Executive Committee
6.4 By 2016, at least 30 percent of new construction in Lund municipality, as a geographical area, should be in accordance with energy Class A in the Environmental Construction Programme SYD or equivalent.	Service Committee, Lund's Municipal Real Estate AB, Planning and Building Committee, Technical Services Committee
6.5 The municipality shall be restrictive with regard to any other use of land than for agriculture on valuable and useable farmland. As far as possible the best arable land, class 8-10, shall be exempt from exploitation.	Municipal Executive Committee, Planning and Building Committee
6.6 Lund municipality shall strive not to exceed the Parliamentary approved levels for traffic noise.	Environmental Services Committee, Technical Services Committee, Planning and Building committee
6.7 To reduce exposure to UV rays, measures will be taken when designing, maintaining and renovating public places, playgrounds, preschools and schools.	Service Committee, Technical Services Committee, Lund's Municipal Real Estate AB, Children and School Committee Lund City, Children and School Committee Lund East, Education Committee, Planning and Building Committee.

Biological diversity and eco-system services

A rich and vital countryside with great biological diversity and well-functioning eco-system services is a prerequisite for long-term sustainable development. Eco-system services are services supplied by nature itself, for example, water purification, pollination and possibilities for recreation.

Biological diversity and eco-system services need to be protected, preserved and developed, both in the countryside and in urban environments. In this way the preconditions for long-term sustainable development are created in Lund municipality.

Lund municipality works actively with preserving and developing the natural environment and park areas within the framework of the municipality's Green Structure and Nature Conservation programme. This programme provides the basis for the operative green structure and nature conservation efforts in the municipality.

Goal

- 7. To protect and develop the municipality's nature and green areas in a way that favours biological diversity and eco-system services and to create good accessibility and preconditions for recreation, outdoor activities and experiencing nature and culture.**

Sub-goal	Responsibility
7.1 Lund municipality shall satisfy all Lund residents' need for and right to green areas.	Technical Services Committee, Planning and Building Committee
7.2 Lund municipality shall expand knowledge of biological diversity and eco-system services amongst everyone living and working in the municipality.	Technical Services Committee, Municipal Executive Committee
7.3 Lund municipality shall continue to work for increasing the number of suitable areas of nature being protected as nature reserves, bio- tope protection or an equivalent. In 2013 the municipality contained 29 nature reserves and the national park, Dalby Söderskog.	Technical Services Committee
7.4 Lund municipality shall ensure that quarries are not established or expanded within the municipality if they threaten the areas designated as valuable in Lund's municipal green structure and nature conservation programme or in the County Administrative Board's nature conservation programme.	Environmental Services Committee, Planning and Building Committee

<p>7.5 Lund municipality shall work to protect, preserve and develop open corridors for the spread of species diversity in order to strengthen the biological diversity in the urban environment and in the countryside.</p>	<p>Technical Services Committee, Planning and Building Committee, Municipal Executive Committee</p>
<p>7.6 Lund municipality shall inventory the eco-system services in its urban and rural areas, latest 2016. This shall provide the foundation for measures for protecting and developing eco-system services in the municipality. These measures shall be produced 2018 at the latest.</p>	<p>Municipal Executive Committee, Technical Services Committee</p>

Clean water and air

According to EU's Water Framework Directive, all surface and ground water should achieve good chemical, ecological and quantitative status by the year stated by the goal.

Lund municipality contains seven lakes and water courses and 14 sources of ground water. According to the Water Information System Sweden (VISS) no surface water in Lund municipality has attained good ecological or chemical status. All sources of ground water in the municipality have good chemical and quantitative status, but there is a risk that eight of the ground water sources lack good chemical status.

Lund municipality has part of the responsibility for achieving good chemical and ecological status in surface and ground water and its work needs to be strengthened and coordinated. The municipality has carried out neither an enquiry nor planning for how we should achieve these demands. Therefore a shared undertaking is needed, where the relevant departments and administrations collaborate with VA SYD (the responsible body for the provision of drinking water), Sydvatten (producer of our drinking water) and the water councils that Lund municipality collaborates with (Höje stream and Kävlinge stream respectively). Efforts to achieve good status have begun - for instance, a ground water control programme is in place. There is also a surface and drain-off water strategy for Lund municipality, but much more needs to be done.

Air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, particles and tropospheric ozone carry significant health problems. The regional goal for levels of air pollutants, which Lund municipality intends to reach, entails that the quantities of airborne pollutants shall not exceed the low risk levels for cancer or the standard limit values regarding protection against illness or impact on plants, animals, materials and cultural objects.

Goal

- 8. Protect Lund residents' health and the environment by minimizing harmful emissions into the air and water and secure a long-term sustainable and safe provision of drinking water.**

Sub-goal	Responsibility
8.1 The regional goals for quantities of particles (PM 10 and PM2.5), benzene, nitrogen dioxide and tropospheric ozone shall not be exceeded.	Environmental Services Committee. All municipal committees and boards
8.2 The occurrences of surface water in Lund municipality shall have good ecological and chemical status according to the official environmental quality norms and time.	Municipal Executive Committee, Environmental Services Committee, Technical Services Committee, VA SYD, Sydvatten
8.3 Ground water in Lund municipality shall have good chemical and quantitative status in accordance with the official environmental quality norms and time.	Municipal Executive Committee, Environmental Services Committee, VA SYD, Sydvatten

<p>8.4 By 2016, shall Lund municipality's surface and ground water sources that are important for present and future drinking water provision, have long-term protection and an overhaul of existing protected areas shall be carried out.</p>	<p>Municipal Executive Committee, Environmental Services Committee, Technical Services Committee, VA SYD, Sydvatten</p>
<p>8.5 A plan for water shall be produced by 2016. This plan will include measures describing how Lund municipality shall achieve good ecological chemical and quantitative status in surface and ground water according to established environmental quality norms and shall ensure a long-term sustainable provision of drinking water.</p>	<p>Municipal Executive Committee, Environmental Services Committee, Technical Services Committee, VA SYD, Sydvatten, Planning and Building Committee</p>